

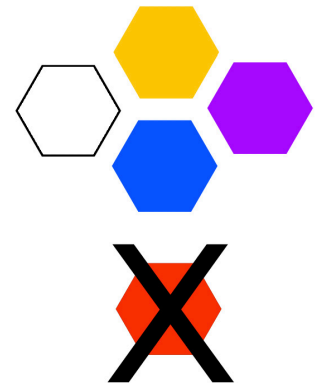
SummerWinds Nursery *Build Your Own Bee Garden*



Bees are gentle creatures that help pollinate our flowers, fruits and veggies, yet many people are reluctant to invite bees into their gardens. Most bees simply search out food and water to keep their populations going and ignore people. Bees only sting when defending their hives. Encouraging bees into our gardens is increasingly important as their numbers decline rapidly worldwide; bees pollinate about 1/3 of our food crops. Create a bee garden to keep their populations flourishing!

Considerations for your Bee Garden:

- Cluster plants together; bees forage in groups.
- Try to incorporate about 15 bee plants.
- Choose long blooming plants.
- Include plants that flower during each season.
- Bees poisoned by pesticides and fungicides harm the hive.
- Choose the least toxic garden products you can find; use products according to directions: more ≠ better.



Food—bees rely on your blooms!

- Nectar is loaded with sugars, the source of bees' energy.
- Pollen provides a balanced diet of proteins and fats.
- For maximum bee benefit, stay away from hybrids and stick to single flowers; double flowers produce less nectar. Refer to the list on the reverse for great butterfly plants to start your garden.
- Plant the following in September or October for winter cover crops that are great food for bees.
 - Crimson Clover: *Trifolium incarnatum*
 - Buckwheat: *Fagopyrum* spp.

Choose yellow, white, blue or purple flowers. Bees can't see red.

Water—bees need it!



- Bees rely on easy-to-reach water sources for hydration and to cool down their hives.
- Make your own bee pool: a shallow saucer with rocks provides a safe landing site.
- Be sure to add a pinch of salt to the water; bees need the salt and it will attract them to their water spot.



Habitat—where do bees go?

Bees typically have hives or nest in the ground. Many seek temporary shelter in holes or crevices, but ground nesting bees need exposed soil. While mulching is a great option for water conservation, be mindful to leave some soil exposed so bees can access potential homes.

Safer pesticide practices—bees want to live!

- Bees poisoned from pesticides and fungicides don't die right away; they can live long enough to bring back the poisoned nectar and pollen to the hive.
- Developing bee larvae eat the poisoned food, killing them and causing devastation to the entire hive.

(Please remember: Even safer products are not completely safe for bees. Follow the guidelines below to help minimize pesticide impact to bees and other wildlife.)

- Do not spray on windy days; protect bees, butterflies, birds, other beneficial insects and wildlife.
- Never spray open flowers. Spray just before bud break. Use Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) for bud worms, but never spray Bt products on Milkweed.
- Spray at dawn, dusk, or at night. Bees are less active during these times.
- Systemic insecticides translocates to flowers and can harm pollinators.

Bee Happy!

Enjoy the soothing, subtle buzz of contented bees on a warm afternoon. Since you've provided for them, they will provide for you, bringing abundant flowers, fruits and vegetables to your garden!



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Build Your Own Bee Garden Plants

Perennials

Common Name	Botanical Name
Anise Hyssop	Agastache spp.
Aster	Aster spp.
Beard Tongue	Penstemon spp.
Black-Eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta
Blanket Flower	Gaillardia spp.
Broadleaf, Cmn Plantain	Plantago major
Buckwheat	Fagopyrum spp.
Calamint	Calamintha spp.
California Poppy	Eschscholzia californica
Cat Mint	Nepeta spp.
Coneflower	Echinacea spp.
Coreopsis	Coreopsis spp.
Cosmos	Cosmos spp.
Dahlia	Dahlia spp.
Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare
Germander	Teucrium spp.
Goldenrod	Solidago spp.
Jacob's Ladder	Polemonium spp.
Japanese Bellflower	Platycodon spp.
Lenten Rose	Helleborus spp.
Matilija Poppy	Romneya coulteri
Milkweed	Asclepias spp.
Mullein	Verbascum spp.
Peter's Gold Carpet	Bidens ferulifolia
Phlox, Summer Phlox	Phlox paniculata
Pincushion Flower	Scabiosa spp.
Plumbago	Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
Red Valerian	Centranthus ruber
Russian Sage	Perovskia atriplicifolia
Salvia/Sage	Salvia spp.
Santa Barbara Daisy	Erigeron karvinskianus
Scented Geranium	Pelargonium graveolens
Sea Holly	Eryngium spp.
Sea Lavender/Statice	Limonium spp.
Seaside Daisy	Erigeron spp.
Sedum 'Autumn Joy'	Sedum x Autumn Joy
Shasta Daisy	Leucanthea superbum
Snow In Summer	Alyssum spp.
Speedwell	Veronica spp.
Thistle	Cirsium, Eryngium, others
Thyme	Thymus spp.
Toadflax	Linaria purpurea
Torch Lily	Kniphofia spp.
Tower of Jewels	Echium wildpretii

Perennials Cont.

Common Name	Botanical Name
Verbena	Verbena spp.
Vinca	Vinca minor
Wall Flower	Erysimum spp.
Wild Buckwheat	Eriogonum spp.
Wild Radish	Raphanus raphanistrum
Yarrow	Achillea spp.

Trees & Shrubs

Common Name	Botanical Name
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia
Bluebeard - Blue Mist	Caryopteris spp.
California Wild Lilac	Ceanothus spp.
Chaste Tree	Vitex agnus-castus
False Heather	Cuphea spp.
Lantana	Lantana spp.
Lavender	Lavandula spp.
Mint Bush	Prostanthera spp.
Pride of Madeira	Echium candicans
Privet	Ligustrum
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis
Spirea	Spiraea spp.
Strawberry Tree	Arbutus unedo or
Tree Mallow	Lavatera arborea

Vines

Common Name	Botanical Name
Black-Eyed Susan Vine	Thunbergia alata
Wisteria	Wisteria spp.



Annuals

Common Name	Botanical Name
Bachelor Buttons	Centaurea cyanus
Borage	Borago spp.
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum spp.
Sunflower	Helianthus spp.
Violet	Viola spp.
Zinnia	Zinnia spp.